peculiar

where provisions are within their reach. A number of animals have been captured in the park for the Zoological Garden at Washington and others will be supplied. From the report of the military officer acting as superintendent of the Yosemite

National Park the Secretary quotes an interesting description of this reserve, and of its topography and the roads and trails leading into and through it. The principal game of the park consists of deer, bear, grouse, and quail, neither variety very plentiful. The grazing of sheep heretofore, but now prevented, has been destructive of the game, as they graze in masses, destroying the eggs and young of the birds, and by separating the young deer from their mothers cause their death from lack of nourishment. There are two small groves of the Sequoia gigantea in this park, and forests of pines, in nine varieties, cedars, spruce, three varieties of fir, besides juniper, and black and live oak.

The Sequoia National Park has also been under the immediate supervision of a military force under the direction of the Interior Department. The trees have been protected, all sheep excluded, and every precantion taken to restore the park to its original condition, and to make it a pleasant and profitable resort. The giant forest covers four or five sections, and is in its recommended that the boundaries of the park be extended by adding three townships on the east and the King's river region and Kaweah and Tule Sequoia groves.

NICARAGUAN CANAL COMPANY. Some new facts are given by the Secretary in regard to the Nicaragua canal. On this subject Mr. Noble says: "The president of the company reports that during the past year much progress was made in the actual work of construction. Many of the accessory works have been extended and in some cases carried to completion. The railroad from the Atlantic port to the divide has been completed, equipped, and to now in operation for a distance of eleven miles. Machine shops have been enlarged and well provided for all work incidental to the contruction of the canal. The jetty or breakwater to protect the harbor entrance on the Atlantic has been extended 1,000 feet into the ocean, and a second breakwater against northerly storms has been commenced on the west side of the harbor. About 3,000 feet of actual excavation along the canal has been made forming a channel from 150 to 230 feet wide and about seventeen feet deep.

Since the organization of the company 10.145 shares of the capital stock have been subscribed for at par, amounting to \$1,014,-500. Receipts from other sources amount to 827,216.12. The company has expended and issued for property, labor, materials and administration expenses \$803,340,21 in cash, and 27,800 shares of the full paid capital stock of the par value of \$2,778,000, and is obligated for \$5,953,000 of its first mortgage bonds. It has also issued 180,000 shares of stock (par value \$18,000,000) in payment for concessionary rights, privileges, franchises and other property. The habilities consist of the amounts still due under concessions granted of the \$5,953,000 of bonds, which are due the Nicaraguan Canal-construction Company for labor and materials in construction of the caual, and of outstanding cash liabilities not to ex-

The report, referring to the Nicaragua canal, concludes as follows: "It seems appropriate that this great highway for the products and manufactures from and imports to the United States should be connected with the Department of the Interior. It is being built at the same time that the great waste places of the country are being opened to settlement, the factories increasing, the railroads extending, and the population rapidly multiplying. Soon our commerce must reach not only the states of South America and Mexico, but China and the East by this western route. It is gratifying to note that this short passage to some of the greatest commercial markets of the world will be ready by the time a demand for it becomes imperative."

Immense Volume of Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President exhibits clearly the condition of affairs in this great department. The work accomplished during the last fiscal year has been of immense volume and of signal importance. The General Land Office is nearly abreast of its work, the Indian Pareau shows the rapid disintegration of the Indian reservations, the severance of tribal relations and the education of the Indian youth. The Pension Office is rapidly completing the allowance of all pensions legally possible under the laws, moving at the rate of thirty thousand a month. The census has been taken and its publication is rapidly going on. The geological survey is keeping up its admirable work, and is selecting reservoirs for the arid lands of the far West and Southwest. The Railroad Bureau is making ready for the maturity of the debts due from the subsidized railroads-the Union Pacific and others. The Buof Education, besides having distributed the vast fund allowed the agricultural colleges for white and colored pupils in the different States, is engaged in new plans for the accumulation and distribution of information useful for the schools and their better management. The Patent Office, having celebrated its centennial, is still advancing in the volume and variety of its interesting and great investigations and patents. Besides all these, the management of the Yellowstone National Park, the Yosemite National Park, the Sequoia National Park, the Hot springs of Arkansas, and of the other institutious under the Secretary, almost endless in number, are reviewed with care and many valuable suggestions made as to each.

BIG ELEVATOR BURNED.

Grain and Flour to the Value of \$250,000 Destroyed at Escanaba, Mich.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 29 .- Fire started in the big grain elevator, owned by the Soo road, at this place, at 2 o'clock this morning, which, together with 15,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed. The department was powerless, and the flames comcoal-pits. There were 10,000 barrels of in contrast, our people are a sembled to the sheds, and on the docks were municated to the flour-sheds, docks and 40,000 tons of coal, owned by the Lehigh Valley and Pioneer companies, all of which were destroyed. The losses and insurance have not yet been obtained, but may ex-

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 10 P. M., Nov. 30-Fair weather; slight rise in temperature. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 29.-Foreast until 8 P. M. Monday. For Illinois and Indiana-Slightly warmer; general fair weather; variable winds, becoming southerly: considerably warmer and generally fair Tuesday. For Ohio-Slightly warmer; variable

Observations at Indianapolis.

winds; generally fair Monday; warmer and

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. Maximum temperature, 25; minimum tem-The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Nov. 29:

General Weather Conditions.

SUNDAY, NOV. 29, 8 P. M. The high area which was central in Iowa last night is now central in southern Illinois, and is moving southeasterly; a low area has developed in the extreme

Northwest and in British Columbia; it will move across the country in a southeasterly direction, and cause the temperature to rise for several days. TEMPERATURE-The temperature is rising in the Northwest and the lake regions; a marked depression in the thermometer is reported from the southern Atlantic and the gulf States.

ORGANIZED CHARITY WORK

Immense Outpouring of People, Last Night, in Behalf of the Cause.

Notable Addresses Made by Minister Porter.

Rev. Myron W. Reed, Mr. Fishback, Mr.

Morss and Revs. Haines and Hart. Seldom have the people of Indianapolis turned out in such large numbers as they did at English's Opera-house last evening

on the occasion of the fifty-fifth anni-

versary of the Indianapolis Benevolent So-

The seating capacity of the house, which is 2,500, was taxed to its utmost, and on each floor hundreds of people stood up in aisles and around the walls. And that was not all. Hundreds who could not gain entrance to the theater, owing to the unusuand some fenced ground. One tree is 241/2 ally large crowd within, were turned away feet in diameter and 370 feet high. It is full of disappointment. Although the exercises were not to begin until 7:30 o'clock, door-keeper Eddy was compelled to open the doors at 6:30 and by 7 o'clock every seat in the house was occupied by some one interested in charity. It was a great outpouring and spoke volumes for Indianapolis and her charitably-inclined citizens. It is estimated that the audience numbered 3,000 and the arrangements for handling such a wonder-

> ful assemblage were of the best. Throughout the meeting the greatest interest was manifested, and each of the distinguished speakers was accorded flattering attention. The addresses, of course, were on different phases of charity, and were excellent in a high degree, being interspersed with beautiful solos and well-

rendered music. Every person present last night was presented with a pamphlet giving condensed reports of the various charity organizations of the city, together with a small subscription pledge, showing that the Charity Organization Society contemplates raising \$8,000. Hon. Albert G. Porter, United States minister to Italy, presided over the meeting, which was opened with a selection, "Far from My Heavenly Home," by the Meridian-street M. E. Church

A devout prayer for the success of the work was offered by Rev. D. R. Lucas, in the course of which he spoke feelingly of | will not be changed so long as selfishness is Dr. McCulloch.

MINISTER PORTER'S ADDRESS. Mr. Porter then came forward and, ad-

dressing the audience, said: It is now, I believe, fifty-five years since the Indianapolis Benevolent Society was organized. As it was in the beginning so it has been ever since, until now at its annual meetings no hall is capacious enough to hold the eager throng which comes to witness the exercises. No soclety, no institution of this city has been so con-Indianapolis as this society. It is associated with the memory of nearly all of the great names of the city. It began when there was no railroad, when there was not a turnpike entering this city. It began when this was a town of less than two thousand people, and it has steadily grown with undiminished vigor ever since. The men with whom its memory has been associated in the past have passedaway. Their memory, even, has grown dim, and perhaps in this great audience, among who have become citizens death, hardly one has heard names; but their work survives them. The workmen are dead. work goes on, and so far from the society exhibiting any weakness of age, it moves with re-doubled energy. It has taken up new faculties. It used to study merely what to give. It now studies all the social questions, and asks how can we remove the conditions that render poverty frequent and save men from the necessity

There are gentlemen who have been diligent tudents of all these social questions. One is bsent whom we all love to acknowledge to have been the soul of this organization. There is one here [Rev. Myron W. Reed] who has long been the most intimate friend of the one who is absent, and will address you on the subject of charity. I need not say more of one of whom I might say much. It is fitter it should be said by one who has been so long his devoted friend-this man [Mr. McCulloch] with a knowledge that few men have ever possessed upon the subject of charity and with the rarest business qualifications.

I remember a good while ago, one who had ong been associated with this society, half his life-time, died. I refer to James M. Ray, and people said, 'What will the society do? We have no longer his great executive qualifications, his high business talent.' About that time a young man came among us who has organized the charities of this city better than ever before, and instructed hundreds of young men in the mode of considering social questions, who, when he shall be called away, will be ready, not wholly to take his place, but ready to take a place in the conducting of this society.

REV. M. L. HAINES. The next speaker was Rev. M. L. Haines. D. D., whose subject was "The Indianapolis Benevolent Society." Among other

things he said: I am sure we all account ourselves favored tonight in having as our presiding officer one whom we are proud to claim as a citizen of Indianapolis and a native-born son of Indiana. I am confident, also, that I voice the feeling of you all when I say to Governor Porter we are glad to welcome you back, even though it be but for a brief stay, your responsible position as our nation's embassador across the sea. You have lived in that city on the Tiber which gathers unto itself the memorials of a grandeur and a glory and women of all religious creeds, and equaled by no city on the globe. You have, I of more: of all nationalities, and of doubt not, visited again and again that wonder- | nearly all vocations, and were thus proving, seum, which thears witness to that which was the greatest in her civilization was exhibited in the The glory of Rome was her invincible armies. and the triumphs of her arms were celebrated in that building before the emperor, and the court, and the assembled thousands, when the captives brought in by her arms struggled and fought with each other on the sands of the arena to make a Roman gaia day. I wonder if, as you look out upon this magnificent audience to-night, the contrast has not suggested itself to you between that civilization and our civilization. If asked to name the crowning glory of our capital city, would be not name this Sunday evening. and this assembly, and what it represents of our of peace, not of a savage spirit, but of a merciful spirit—the spirit voiced in the angel song, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men,' and to rejoice over the triumphs achieved by these, our associated charities. We need this annual meeting if for no other purpose than to remind ourselves of the dignity and worth of these charities of our city. I doubt whether there is any city in our broad land of the population of our own where there is such a unity and enthusiasm of spirit and of action along lines of effort for the rescue of the broken, and wretched and helpless. Whatever may be our deficiencies in other respects, in this we can stand up and say with honest pride that we are citizens of no

But under all our feelings of just pride and thankfulness there runs, to-night, an undertone of sadness. Dr. Lucas has in his prayer struck the key-note for this meeting. That which is nearest to our thoughts and hearts-we cannot get away from it in all the varied exercises of the hour, running through the prayer, the song the spoken word, there has been, there will be that sad undertone. It will be useless to-night for any one to try to lead our thoughts away, to lull us into forgetfulness of the one fact that is so prominent in our minds, the brooding shadow that is over all our thoughts. Our thoughts go up to that home under the branching arms of the big elm-tree that he loved so much, where the master spirit in the domain of philanthropy, the heroic and tender-hearted prince in the realm of our charities, hes weak and faint. He has worn himself out in his loving and tireless service for the poor and the out cast, and now, exhausted in body, yet calm and cheerful in mind, he awaits the decis ior of the Heavenly Father. May that Heavenly Father, in whose wishes are life and death, grant that he be spared to us for a season for the benefit of his inspiring example and wise leadership. At great cost to himself he has enriched our city, he has not enriched himself, and has made this a better city for you and for me to live in. Help us to realize our duty to those who have been crowded off the raft into the sea. We must make a place for them. There is room enough, some way, for all. The best evidence that can be given of our appreciation of the noble service in the cause of humanity in our city is to dedicate ourselves more fully to sus-

The quartet then sang "Consider and Hear Me," after which came an address by Samuel E. Morss. He spoke as follows:

taining and carrying torward this great and

The problems of poverty and pauperism have been the despair of the uges. They have been the nightinares of every organized people whose records survive. They have rested like a dark shadow upon the face of every civilization of

the carnest consideration of the greatest states-men, and philosophers, and economists, and moral teachers-of the wisest and best men that the world has known. From century to century they have forced themselves upon the attention of mankind, sometimes in one phase and sometimes in another, but always with an urgency that would not be denied. No country, however favored of nature, in any stage of its devel-opment after emerging from primeval condi-tions, has ever been free from them. No era, however glorious in inspiration, however splendid in achievement, has escaped them. Under every form of government, under every system of institutions, they have been the spectres at the feast of humanity. Generations have come and gone, dynastics have risen and fallen, empires have waxed and waned, while the grim figure of Lazarus has ever hovered at the gates of society, begging the crumbs that fell from its table. Emperors, and kings, and parliaments, and congresses, and legislatures, and courts have in vain sought to banish these evils or to crush them beneath the iron heel of government But they have survived to curse the race, and to-day they stand, the most tremendous, and the most appailing, and the most portentous facts in the phenomena of human society.

It is not, of course, my purpose, in the few words I shall try to say to-night, to enter into any extended disquisition upon the causes of pauperism or upon its remedies. This would not be profitable upon this occasion, even were I capable—which, of course, I am not—of shedding any light upon questions so profound and so complex, and with which so many of the greatest minds of the past and the present have grappled. The causes of poverty are manifold some of them, in the opinion of those who have given the subject the deepest study, lie at the very roots of human nature, and will be active until the race shall be regenerated in the good time that we all hope and believe is coming. But other causes he gearer the surface. Intemperance, vice, idleness, improvidence, ignorance, inherited weakness of mind or body, are among them. More potential than all these, and oftentimes their antecedent cause, is human avarice-the vilest passion that ever cursed the race. This it is that condemns women to toil in cramped and stuffy rooms in the city of New York, for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, for the miserable pittance of fifty cents, making handsome garments for their more fortunate sisters to wear! This it is that presents the spectacle of the most wretched and ill-paid labor in all England-female labor at that-working in the production of cheap Bibles to be sent to the heathen! It is avarice that forces poor wretches to crawl on their hands and knees in the bowels of the earth for wages that scarcely suffice to keep body and soul together. It is avarice that offends decency and humanity with the eight of half-naked and almost unsexed women tugging at the coke-ovens owned by Pennsylvania millionaires. It is avarice that crowds the great factories of New England and the middle States with little children and tills its coffers with gain literally ground out of their pinched and stunted bodies and their starving souls. When this "good old gentlemanly vice, as Byron called it, has been made thoroughly disreputable-when wealth that has been coined out of the miseries of the poor comes to mean social ostracism for its possessor-the greatest part of the poverty that now afflicts the world will surely disappear. The unjust laws, the inequitable system of distributing the products of labor which now bear so heavily upon honest industry, are sumply manifestations of human selfishness and illustrations of "man's inhumanity to man." And these laws, this system, crowned with wealth, and power, and popular applause, and the world continues to worship

blindly at the shrine of financial success. DOES IT DEMORALIZE THE GIVER. Mr. Morss then enlarged upon the duty of society toward the poor, and said that the millionaires and the great middle class, as well, must be educated up to this duty. In speaking of organized charity, Mr. Morss

But I have sometimes felt that perhaps the work performed by these organizations, however helpful to its immediate beneficiaries, and however valuable, in certain ways, to the community at large, was open to very serious critieism upon the ground that it was what might be called "machine charity"-a kind of a nickelin-the-slot, or you-press-the-button-and-we'll-dothe-rest arrangement by which the general publie, upon the payment of a moderate sum, was relieved of all responsibility for the care of the poor. Now we have all been taught-and we all believe-that charity is more of a blessing to him that gives it than to him that receives it. By the constant exercise of this, as of other virtues, one's nature is broadened, his sensibilities are refined, and his general character is elevated. As a physical organ, by long disuse, becomes atrophied; as a mental faculty long unemployed falls into decay, so the instinct of benevolence must be exercised or it will finally fail. I have sometimes felt, therefore, that notwithstanding the manifest advantages of a strictly business organization of charitable work, it had the disadvantage of relieving, in large measure, the great mass of the well-to-do from those personal responsibilities which justly belonged to hem, and of depriving them of the elevating, and broadening, and chastening experiences of personal participation in the actual work of succoring the needy. No person ever, from a mere impulse of kindness, lent a helping hand to suffering fellow-being that he was not the better for it, however it might be with the recipient of his benefaction. I have asked myself: Is not the system under which the good citizen, by writing a check for the charity societies once or twice a year, closes his charity account, and feels free to go his own way, with eyes and ears shut against the sights and sounds of human misery, bound to demoralize the good citizen in time! I have questioned whether an extensive system of charity by proxy was an unmixed blessing to the community? I have questioned, too, whether the reduction of this work to a strictly business basis did not have a tendency to eliminate the element of human sympathy from it, and to make it too much an affair of applied economics-cold, mechanical, scientific, formal, heartless. I am rejoiced however, to say that a few hours which I have been able to snatch from the busy week just ended for an inspection of the actual workings of this great "charity machine" have removed hese doubts. I am thoroughly convinced that if the methods employed by these Indianapolis organizations in the administration of charity are not the best possible methods, they are, at least, the best that have yet been devised. The other day I attended the weekly meeting of the representatives of the different societies associated in the general charity organization, and what I there saw and heard impressed me deeply. I was particularly pleased at the evihad not resulted, as I had feared, in narrowing personal participation in the actual work of charity, but, on the contrary, they had extended it: that they had drawn into this great work men distress, an uplifting and broadening influence in the community at large. Because of these

agencies there are scores of men and women in Indianapolis to-day who have made themselves. in truth and in fact, their brothers' keepers, who would otherwise have trodden the primrose paths of ease and self-indulgence all their days. I believe there are more active workers in the cause of charity in Indianapolis, ten times over, because of these organizations than there would be without them, and that their work is ten times more effective than it could be if proseented without concert of action. It was reassuring to find that there was no classification of applicants for relief; that they were not set off hard and fast rules into classes, to be dealt with in the same manner, but that each was considered by himself, with full regard to all the existing and antecedent conditions and circumstances; that no question was asked as to the ance; that the great object of helping the poor to help themselves was kept ever in mind, while in no instance was it made a pretext for denying succor to those who were really suffering; and that the element of human sympathy, so far from being absent, was all-pervacing These organizations are indeed doing a grand

and noble work. They are not only relieving the necessities of the poor, but they are educating them in the school of thrift, self-reliance, selfrestraint, and independent manhood and womtruthfully be said that to-day there is no other community on earth as populous as Indianapolis in which the anject and grinding poverty, which breeds despair and poisons the very life-blood of society, is more rare. These organizations deserve, on every consideration of humanity, justice and the well-being of society, the liberal support of the people of Indianapolis. To the noble man who lies at death's door tonight, who has been the center and the inspiration of this great work for so many years, and whose name is a very benediction wherever in Indianapolis the poor and the lowly are to be found, they stand a monument more proud and enduring than even the stately pile which the people of Indiana have reared in yonder Circle to commemorate the valor of their dead heroes.

LED UP TO THE COLLECTION. The hymn "Who is thy Neighbor?" was then sung by the audience, after which W. P. Fishback spoke on "Financial Methods," an easy talk leading up to a collection. "It is never a very exhilarating performance," said Mr. Fishback, "to sit still and have somebody else tell us what to do with our own money. How few of us get along through the week without having to submit to that sort of affliction. The preacher on Sunday, the book agent, the insurance agent and others callon us from time to time and open our blind eyes to splendid opportunities for investing our money. This financial question that is proposed for me to-night is a very vague topic. Finan-cial methods—that might lead into politics, or the tariff, or silver coinage. "We have been getting on in this city for many years, and we commenced right. London allowed panperism and vice to accumulate until they got to be appalling. They had their poor rates and its machinery, vast contributions of money for the alleviation of poverty, and poverty increased and grew upon them. Finally a new thought came. How will it do to send men and women with our money into these districts and have | giving day. personal contact with these people? This has been done. I saw young men ten-

who have gone into the Whitechapel dis-trict and lived with those people day and night, and the rich people furnished them money. They are teaching those poor peo-ple lessons of self-helpfulness. Here, in Indianapolis, we do not rely wholly on machinery. We send tender-hearted men and women. You may rest assured that every cent you give is honestly spent. This city has some poverty, not much. We have commenced dealing with it in this personal contact way, and let us keep it up. We know you can trust the agencies that have

been so faithful in the past." A collection was then taken up, after which Rev. H. H. Hart, of Denver, spoke, He referred to Mr. McCulloch and the great work that he has done in organizing charity. He then spoke of the value of "The Work Test in Charity," illustrating its benefit from cases that had come under his personal observation. He held that the chronic pauper and chronic tramp must be put under curative treatment if we expect to do them any good. He, however, was of opinion that many who passed as tramps are really honest workingmen, who deserve the opportunity of the work test.

REV. MYRON W. REED. The next speaker was Rev. Myron W Reed, of Denver, who, as he rose to speak, was welcomed as an old acquaintance, the audience greeting him with a great clap-

ping of hands. "Usually I come to Indianapolis light-hearted he began, "but for reasons mentioned to-night it has not been so with me this time. The man who has been the force of which this meeting is one expression, I have known for many years. While in this city I had the honor to work under his direction and with him. We trod the same trail in forests and by streams. We have read a great many of the same books. We have done in two cities work that resembled. "But I am not going to speak at length of him. In whatever room of the Father's house he finds himself, on earth or in heaven, he will be a hopeful man, not looking backward, but looking forward; looking out, not in, ready to lend a hand and not afraid to die. He would say to me, if I had consulted him about my speech to-night: 'Say what you please of the work, but little or nothing of me.' I have not known a man so forgetful of himself. It has been said here to-night that he was tireless. He was not tireless. He was a tired man and worked without rest. I am glad I have hope within me that I shall see his face again in strength and going about his usual work, giving courage to those that have no courage and lifting up those that have fallen down. However that may be, I shall see him again, anyway. I am going to speak a few words that perhaps he might desire "I have a very tender side toward that gentleman spoken of here lately as a tramp. I know what it is to be in a great city as a boy from the

called his 'stony step-mother.' It has been suggested there are different kinds of tramps and there are. In some experiences I have found a few who tramped by blood-instinct and because they wished to tramp. As one told me in my own room he had the wandering instinct, or as he expressed it, 'the curse of the wandering foot.' In my own city in the foot-hills, if a contractor would put an ad. of four lines in any paper for 1,000 men to work in tearing up the streets from sunset to suarise they would be there. I have seen in my city an iron-mill shut down the lay before Thanksgiving and 600 men, representing about two thousand people, thrown out, without warning, to seek work. A man bred in one trade cannot learn another in nine days, and making this transition that a man sometimes becomes a tramp. A man came to me in Denver. I asked him, What can you do! He said: 'I can put a gun through five processes.' His business was tempering gun-barrels. He had worked at it in Connecticut for twenty-seven rears. He had the asthma, and had brought his wife and children to Denver on account of health. Can you imagine a man more helpless? One of twenty-four to make a gun, and he cannot make and cannot mend a gun. I hesitate to use the word tramp about such a man. "It may be said that men should lay up of their wages so much a day. The great employers of some portions of this country-but not of this city-ligure on that. They know exactly what it takes to feed, clothe and lodge a workingman, and they draw the line there. What they save on their workmen they use here and there, in Scotland and elsewhere, to endow libraries. If fair wages were paid the workmen there would be more private libraries, and we would not need so many public ones. It is my experience that a man reads with most interest and delight the book he owns. It may be also said that men waste their money in drink. If the kind of men of whom I am speaking could find out how much money a man saves from his food to put into drink they would reduce it to the minimum cut off their beer. This beer question wants considering. There is many a man who goes from his work to a dismal but called home, Across the street is a gin-house, splendidly lighted, full of company. Is it any wonder he comes from that miserable place called home to

this! I am not excusing this man; I am simply explaining the matter. HIS GREAT TALENT FOR REST. "I have a great talent for rest. When I have been discouraged and sat down, especially of a rainy day in Indianapolis, in my old home, behind the big tree, with coal in the grate and a novel opened to read, and the prospect | Punishment Everlasting!" of a comfortable day. I have been called for, compelled to put on my boots and work this city for funds. The result would be that I would come in covered with mud, inwardly reflecting on the beauties of charity and being a charity worker. There comes a certain discouragement to those who work actively in this kind of business. The poor are not always grateful. We are frequently imposed upon. We often don't get sufficient mention in the newspapers. This friend who is absent to-night has

been misconstrued. He never struck back. When I lived in this town I sometimes struck "I have been reading some stories by Hamlin Garland, stories of life on both sides of the northern Mississippi. I have just been reading 'Fun on the Farm.' I knew something about that. I began to hear the cylinder of the threshing ma-chine sing. I heard its muffled roar when the straw went into it, and its yell when it was empty. I looked inside the house and saw the kitchen and the business going on there-mother and daughter cooking for the thresbers. Then I saw the life on an ordinary farm; how a man works from very early in the morning until very late at night, then comes in and does cheres-but that doesn't count. One feels there is something wrong in a state of things where one man becomes rich and others become poor. I was on a farm here a while ago and stopped for dinner. It was in eastern Colorado. We had boiled carrots and tea. There was a little village in the center of the farming population, and what did I see in the village? I saw a sign—'Lawyer's Office.' I found the lawyer had a library consisting of the statutes of the State, and when I picked it up it opened like the old family Bible does to the fourteenth of St. John or the twenty-third Psalm. This opened at the chapter that pertained to chattel mortgages. There is a certain relation between that dinner of boiled cabbage and tea and that law office. "I remember as a child that the bills of the circus and menagerie on dead walls were more gorgeous than the show, and the boy who was not allowed to go didn't lose as much as he thought he did. I have been deluded that way myself. Leaving St. Paul for Superior City, my friend and myself got tlekets on a Concord stage, that was represented in a picture as drawn by six horses, while the passengers were waving their handkerchiefs as they departed. The stage, as we left, was drawn by four horses at a fair trot, and we stopped at a place called Sunset. There we changed to a forage wagon with no more spring than a crowbar and only two borses, and the Concord stage went back. So every thirteen miles we changed horses, but the passengers never changed. We stayed in Superior City, having arrived there for purposes of rest, for nearly a week. meeting, we will have a great many volunteers to work in charity work, but somehow, after three or four months, there will not be so many

workers and no volunteers. Jesus Christ was a hopeful man, hopeful even on the day on which they were making His cross. The light changes against the darkness and the darkness changes against the light, but the light is always gaining on the darkness, and this is the best day and most hopeful day this old world has ever seen. "There is a good deal of our kindness and charity that stops half way. Our prisons and re-formatories, by law, here in Indiana and in Colorado, having made a prisoner into a good kind of a man, he is released. Is there any soclety in Indiana to take that man up, and see that he finds work! In Elisira, N. Y., not a prisoner leaves the prison until men see to it that he finds work. Unless that is done the case of a discharged prisoner on the streets of any

city is worse than that of any prisoner in his "Mrs. Howe went out in 1862 and 1863 and saw the camp-fires and tents, and sung 'Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord.' see in this meeting the sign and promise that, by and by, there shall be no poverty; there shall be, by and by, a kind of equality among men. A man in London, talking about the decadence of great men, that there would never be any more, an elegant old lady was moved to say, 'Thank God! he is a liar.' When you hear anybody say there must be mendicants, beggars, panpers and poverty, say in your hearts, if not with your lips. 'Thank God, you are a liar.' " After singing the hymn, "Dear Ties that Bind," the andience was dismissed with

the benediction by Rev. Dr. N. A. Hyde. Profitable for Him.

"Have we any special reason to give thankst" asked Mrs. Boneset, as her husband packed his surgical case on Thanks-

VIEW OF SPIRITUALISM

Elder Bartlett Believes It Nothing but a Wily Scheme of the Devil.

Says Bad Spirits Come and Impersonate the Good Ones Called For-Salvation by Faith-Meaning of the Advent.

The congregation of the Seventh-day Advent Church heard an interesting sermon last night on the subject of "Spiritualism; Is It of God or the Devil?" by the pastor, Elder Bartlett. The text was chosen from Revelations, sixteenth chapter: These are the spirits of devils working miracles.

The preacher began his sermon with an exposition of the Bible teaching concerning death. When the spirit leaves the body it goes to God, who gave it. It has dropped the flesh, and if it is sanctified through the blood of Christ, it has also dropped the world and the devil. It takes its place among the angels of God. The speaker emphasized his belief that the spirit is no more of this world by numerous Bible references. He then showed what modern spiritualism is-a communication between the spirits of the dead and the inhabitants of earth. He urged that Christ's people let it alone, to shun it as the evil one himself. He inveighed strongly against the teachings sometimes heard in the pulpit and frequently in funeral discourses, that the spirit of the dead one is hovering about at his own funeral. It is common, the Elder said, for the children of a dead mother to be told that her spirit is bovering near. But, he exclaimed, to believe that a departed spirit is in conscious presence about us, is but one step to believing that it can communicate with us, and that is spiritualism pure and simple. It is not of God, but of the devil. These spirits that hover over us are not the spirits of sainted departed friends, but of fallen angels who, like the devil himself, were cast out of heaven. Satan is using the power of these spirits

to work destruction among the children of men. He is simulating the form of dear departed friends to serve his own ends. He has drawn with him millions of fallen angels, who do his country seeking work, without anything to do and utterly without woney. When I see a man in that condition I remember back to those days living souls, ignorant of the methods of his that I trod the stony streets of New cunning. The communication of spirits with the living means that Satan is counterfeiting the form of our friends in order to seduce. The Elder then related, as an instance in illustration, the story of Saul's visit to the witch of Endor, when the spirit of Samuel was called up. "Why disquietest thou me?" asked the spirit that arose at the witch's bidding, appearing in the aged fleshly form of Samuel, and clad in his well-known prophetic robe. Saul wanted to know the outcome of the following day's battle, and learned that it would destroy him and his army, but the voice was not Samuel's. was only Satan counterfeiting Samuel nine days is sufficient to starve any man. It is in | The great prophet had gone above, and become one of the angels. It is against every presumption to believe he would return to earth and take up the vesture of decay. When he arises from the dead he will be clothed in immortality.

"Spiritualism." said Elder Bartlett, "i not all imposture. You who believe it is an impossibility to commune with spirits will see things at a seance which are supernatural. There will be signs and manifestations which you cannot understand. Be not deceived. The man who says he can't be fooled will be the first to be caught. The signs and wonders which these familiar spirits, known as med:ums, work will convince such a one against his will.' The speaker then related a visit to s medium in San Francisco. He had been preaching against spiritualism and wanted

to know what occurs at a seance. The medium was named Slade, and while he [the speaker] was sitting in the audience, thinking of something which was troubling him, the medium read and proclaimed his thought to all present. He had esteemed it so sacred he had not even told his wife, and yet he and the medium had never seen each other before. He could only cry out, "Who hath told this man?" His blood ran cold and he wished he could sink through the floor. He became convinced that evil spirits had read his mind, and though they prophesied victory, he would hate to have it turn out so because they had said it. He was convinced it was something more than trickery. The sermon closed with an appeal to cling only to God and His words, and to avoid mediums. The elder will preach next Sunday night on "Hell: Where and What Is It, and Is Its

Salvation by Faith. At the First English Lutheran Church, resterday morning, Rev. Augustus R. Steck took as his text the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth verses of the sixth chapter of

the Gospel of St. John: Then said they unto Him: What shall we do that we might work the works of God? Jesus answered and said unto them: This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath

In beginning his comment on the text Mr. Steck showed that there was a question offered and an answer given, and also that a like inquiry has been made by anxious hearts in every age of the world, Continuing, he said: "It is this question to-day that marks the most thoughtful people who have a just estimate of the worth and dignity of the human soul and of the possibilities of its spiritual development. When one thinks of it, how very asd it is to see a man, created in the glorious image of the Lord omnipotent, endowed with an immortal spirit, capable of unlimited moral and spiritual achievement, living all heedless of this high birth and parentage, and of the splendid possi-bilities of his pature. What waste, what

loss, what wreck!" "Man is saved by simple faith in Jesus Christ. This is the work that pleases and captivates God. But is faith a work? Yes, it is the sustained effort of the mind toward Christ, without which there can be no work, no service, no matter how large or magnificent it may be, pleasing to God. This attitude of the mind toward Christ, called forth, meets with God's favor. For it He infuses into the heart of the believer a now energy which itself will inevitably move the hands, and feet, and lips to do and say kind things, just as the nerves, at the instance of the will, move the many muscles to perform the functions of the body, so, in view of one's faith. God gives new force, power, energy in the souls of men which invariably impels to do all good

"This was the pivot around which the reformation of the sixteenth century was waged. 'The just shall live by faith.' Catching this redeeming strain Luther thundered it forth from pulpit and desk, from hill and valley, and the very refrain which God honored in the deliverance of His church from its second Babylonish captivity. It saved the church. It alone will save the man. There is no possibility of being saved outside of Jesus Christ Between the Redeemer and those meeting his redemption there must be a union. 'I am come to seek and to save.' If it is His business to save, then must I not put myself where He can effect the gracious operation? He or the saving power must be held, grasped, clang to. As Christ is unseen and inaccessible to physical apprehension, this holding on to Him must be in the realm of the spirit-by the faith of the mind, heart and will. When the mortal frame sinks away the immortal spirit goes straight to Him with whom you have lived in years gone by. Death to you is the treat emancipator. "He only is good who is good in Christ. All other goodness is counterfeit. He only is saved who is saved in Jesus. It is only by way of the cross of Calvary that the soul finds peace, lasting peace. The riven Rock of Ages is the soul's true abiding

"It is the old, old story of Jesus and his love. How it yet burns and thrills in the humble, trusting heart—the old story of the cross, redeeming grace, Jesus and his wounds. Oh, that the church would sing this story as it once did. Oh, that preschers would tell the story as it ought to be told, as it used to be told, in burning love from the sacred desk, evoking the cry from every quarter of the congregation: 'Men and brethren what must I do to be saved?' But many preachers seem to think they something so much better in the philosophy of men. Hungry "We have," replied the doctor, putting in | souls come asking bread and they receive stones: hungry still they ask for in northern Ohio and western New York. | ancient or modern times. They have challenged | derly raised, and delicate young women | thankful for the invention of foot-ball." | fish and receive serpents. And they are

starving and dying by the thousand all around our churches, year after year. Oh, that a live coal from the altar of God would fire our tongues, that with resistless energy we might preach the unsearchable

riches of Jesus Christ! "Jesus is our only hope. Let us flee to him. Let us anew take up our cross and follow Him. Around Him let us cast the arm of our faith and there spring sanctified feeling, blisshope, exalted prospects and glorious anticipations in a heavenly world -a faith that when fortune fails and friends desert assures you of treasure in heaven, of a friend there truer than a brother; a faith that, when death's gathering gleom shrouds this mortal vision, floods the soni with a hely light of another world and opens in grander prospect the thrilling realities of the heavenly state. And when, in your haven of rest, your purified spirit shall have been conformed with a glorified body, faith lost in sight shall qualify you to walk with God, to sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of the blessed."

The Advent Explained. At Holy Innocents' Church, yesterday morning, the rector, Rev. Edwin G. Hunter, preached a forcible sermon touching on topics of the Advent season, into which the

church has just entered. This being the beginning of the Christian year, he explained the meaning of the word advent, which is "coming," and showed by numerous quotations from the Old Testament the prophecy of Christ's first coming, and in the New of its fulfillment, also the second coming, when He shall come as king and judge. The service was not as full and perfect as the rector intended, as the supply of gas was low, making it necessary to worship in the school-room. This week there will be service every night, at 7:20, with an interesting sermon each evening by the different rectors of the city. Next week the services will be at 4

o'clock in the afternoon.

He Doubts Their Sincerity. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In the late political contest in the State of Iowa the Democrats, in convention assembled, declared they were opposed to the prohibitory law now in force in that State, and that they would use every mens in their power to have it repealed. The following week the Republicans, in convention, as emphatically declared bidding. He is seeking to catch the ear of their allegiance to this law, and promised to use more energetic measures in the future to have it enforced. There was no uncertainty whatever as to the position of either of these two great parties on this question. Under these conditions one would naturally suppose that all who desired the success of prohibition would vote with the party that was committed to the support of this prohibitory law. But it appears that those who had heretofore made this question paramount to all others, deserted the cause right in a time of imminent peril and cast their votes for candidates nominated by the so-called Prohibition party, knowing in advance that their votes would not avail. Under these circumstances the question why did they desert the cause at this time becomes a very pertinent one. There could have been no excuse on account of the license bugaboo, as there might have been in some other State, and the only answer to the question thus far that I have been able to discover was simply the antipathy they had to the Republican party. I once heard an eminent minister in his discourse before his congregation remark that he had known some persons so good they were good for nothing. And his Excellent Company of Comedy Players, in above to those who deserted the cause of prohibition on the occasion referred to, but it appears to me that their actions leave room for grave doubts as to their sincerity. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.

"DADDY" GANT'S WANDERINGS.

Story of an Old Tramp Printer Who Has Been "Hoofing It" for Over Fifty Years.

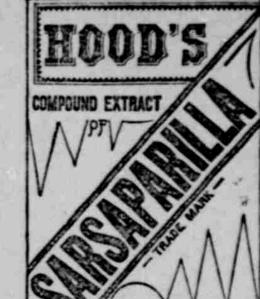
Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 29.-The oldest tramp printer on the road to-day is George Gant, familiarly known as "Daddy" Gant, who for the past thirty years has been an annual visitor to almost every printing office in the United States east of the Mississippi river. He has just paid this city his annual visit, and in a conversation some facts of his history were gathered. He is seventy years old, well preserved for one who has passed through the dissipations and hardships that he has, and his history is filled with interesting and amus-

He was born on Fernandino island, east Florida, in 1821, and at the age of seventeen entered the printing business in the office of the American Sentinel, in Phuadelphia, being bound out to that paper for four years. In 1844 he was interested in starting the Philadelphia Sun, with which paper he continued for one year, when the beset was sold to a wealthy corporation, just before the memorable sectarian riot in that city in 1845.

From that time until the beginning of the War he worked on most of the daily papers in the larger cities in the East. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in his ber of Company F, Twenty-sixth and Courpany E. One-hundred-and-mnety-second Pennsylvania Infantry; also the First and Third Delaware regiments. After the close of the war he returned to the "Art Preservative," and since that time has been roaming from one place to another in the different parts of the United States and Canada, never going further west than Missouri. He spent two years in Canada, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the principal towns in the Dominion. During all this time he never worked in any one office more than a month at any one time. As soon as he carned a few do lars he would quit work and spend all his money for whisky, after which he would walk to the next town and look for work. One of his peculiarities is that he has never stolen a ride on the cars. If trans-portation was not furnished him by print-ers or the G. A. R. he walked. In 1889 he started the publication of the Tourists' Guide, a monthly paper devoted

to the interest of tramp printers. He continued the publication of this paper for eighteen months. He is a familiar figure at the various soldier homes during the winter months, having been at the soldiers' home at Marion, Ind., Dayton, O., Grand Rapids, Mich. and Erie, Pa. He has just left this city for the Erie home, where he will spend the winter. He is a member of the G. A. R. and also of the Grand Rapids Typographical Union, being an honorary member of the latter organization.

Will Pay \$8,700,000 for the Strip. TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Nov. 29 .- The committee of the Cherokee Conneil has completed its negotiations for the sale of the public strip with the United States Cherokee commission. The commission agreed to pay \$8,700,000 for the strip, or about \$1.40 | Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.



popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It ula, salt rheum. dyspepsia, headache.

plaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

wed by TWO CD A NO. WEDNESDAY MATINEE DEC. 2 40 MUSICAL MARVELS

AUSTRIAN

JUVENILE BAND A MATCHLESS ORGANIZATION.

"Boys in age, but giants in musical ability."—Bos-ton Herald. The Most Wonderful Band Ever

Heard in America! SOLO SOPRANO:

Miss Marie Glover, of New York. READ THESE EXTRACTS: "The boys are simply wonders."-Boston Globe, "A band equal to any this side the water."-Bos-

"Their playing was a surprise and a revelation, characterized throughout by superb dash and fire." -Beston Traveller. "The band came, played, and conquered. It is admirable for accuracy, spirit and rhythmic vitality." "I know of no band of mature musicians in this country whose playing can compare with the efforts of these mere lads."-Warren Davenport, in Boston "The audience lost itself in delight over their per-formance, and shock the chandeliers with its plau-

dits.-Providence Telegram.

PRICES-Night: All lower floor, \$1; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee: Orchestra and orchestra circle, 75c; dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c. SEATS ON SALE THIS MORNING.

GRAND-TO-NIGHT And Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, return of the Favorite MR. CHARLES

DICKSON REGULAR PRICES-Secure seats in advance

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE FRIDAY, Dec. 4. MARGARET REID.

ZELDA SEGUIN-WALLACE

AND MR. EDWARD HARMON. L'Etoile du Nordand Il Trovatore PRICES-\$1 and 50c. Sale of seats commenced

an acre-15 cents per acre more than they ever offered before. In consideration for this raise in price the Cherokees waived all other claims and demands. The agreement thus arrived at will be presented to the full Council Monday for ratification with the recommendation that the government's offer be accepted forthwith.

STOPPED THE FUNERAL.

Mysterious Death of a Young Woman to Be Investigated by the Coroner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 29 .- Coroner Van Dyke, of Long Branch, to-day, on complaint of a number of people of West Asbury Park, stopped the funeral of Miss-Mamie Bishop, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. John Rowland, who died very suddenly on Thanksgiving night. The neighbors claim that Miss Bishop's death was due to poison, while country's service, and for four years was a others heard that her death was from a more serious cause, the coroner has gone to work on the case. Miss Bishop was apparently well on Wednesday evening. Her physician declared that death war due to heart trouble. At the funeral service held at the house, Saturday afternoon, it was noticed that the corpse had become badly discolored and had swollen to twice its original size. These facts, together with her sudden death, aroused suspicions and caused the neighbors to notify the coroner.

Mrs. Rowlands also claims that the girl's death was due to heart trouble. The coroner will hold an autopsy to-morrow, and the inquest the next day. The young wom-an was very popular and well connected. Much excitement prevails in the vicinity of the girl's late home over her alleged mysterious death.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, aliays all pain, cures wind colle, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhos, whether arising from teething or other cause and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Best Route to Chicago Is the Pennsylvania Line. Quick time and smooh road-bed. Elegant buffet parlor car on day trains and reclining-chair car and sleeping car on night

THE usual winter chorus has commenced. Cough, cough, cough, is the order of the day. Can't this thing be stopped! It can. All that is needed to cure the husky throats and restore the sore lungs to health and soundness is Hale's Honey of Herebound and Tar, procurable at all druggists.

## Well Understood.

It is well understood by reliable dealers that Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts have constituted for years past the standard flavors in all the markets of this country That they are regarded as among the most successful and creditable products and are unquestionably, if the opinion of the best class of consumers is worthy of acceptance, the purest, strongest and finest flavoring extracts in the